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<b>(54) Title:</b> ANTI-MICROBIAL COMPOSITIONS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  <p>Anti-microbial compositions are described which contain iodide and thiocyanate anions, an oxidoreductase enzyme, namely glucose oxidase, and its corresponding oxidisable substrate, D-glucose. Such compositions may advantageously further comprise a peroxidase such as lactoperoxidase. The compositions have excellent anti-microbial properties effective against bacteria, yeasts and moulds. The compositions may be provided in concentrated substantially non-reacting forms such as dry powders and non-aqueous solutions which may be diluted to provide compositions with broad spectrum anti-microbial activity. Compositions may be used as preservatives or as active agents providing potent anti-microbial activity of use in oral hygiene, deodorant and anti-dandruff products.</p>		

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Anti-microbial Compositions

The present invention relates to anti-microbial compositions comprising iodide and thiocyanate anions, an oxidoreductase enzyme, namely glucose oxidase, and  
5 its corresponding oxidisable substrate, D-glucose. Such compositions may advantageously further comprise a peroxidase such as lactoperoxidase. The compositions have excellent anti-microbial properties effective against bacteria, yeasts and moulds.

10 It is known that iodide anions and thiocyanate anions may be oxidised in the presence of hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ) to generate oxidation products which are effective bacterial inhibitors. These oxidation reactions may be catalysed by peroxidases such as  
15 lactoperoxidase and antibacterial systems containing lactoperoxidase are known.  $H_2O_2$  may suitably be provided by a peroxide donor such as sodium percarbonate or may be produced in situ by an oxidoreductase enzyme such as glucose oxidase in the  
20 presence of glucose, water and oxygen. Conventional systems based on the oxidation of iodide or thiocyanate anions by  $H_2O_2$  are known to provide compositions having short-term bactericidal activity suitable for use as disinfectants e.g. for skin or contact lens  
25 sterilisation, milk preservation, or as dental hygiene agents. However, the importance of the relative proportions of the components of such systems has not hitherto been fully appreciated and accordingly it has not been possible to develop an oxidation system which  
30 provides sustained broad spectrum activity against bacteria, yeasts and moulds.

The applicant has now found that the concentration and relative ratio of such components, in particular of iodide and thiocyanate anions, substantially influences

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the anti-microbial specificity of such systems. Careful selection of the amounts and relative proportions of each essential component provides anti-microbial compositions having advantageous properties.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to anti-microbial compositions which comprise iodide anions and thiocyanate anions in a weight:weight ratio within the range 0.1:1 to 50:1 and having a combined anion weight concentration of at least 5 mg/kg, D-glucose in a weight concentration of at least 0.2 g/kg, and an effective amount of the oxidoreductase enzyme glucose oxidase. The compositions preferably contain at least 150 U/kg glucose oxidase although lower concentrations, for example of 25 U/kg glucose oxidase may be acceptable in compositions which further comprise at least one antioxidant as detailed hereinafter.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the anti-microbial compositions further comprise a peroxidase such as, for example, lactoperoxidase, myeloperoxidase or horseradish peroxidase. Particularly preferred compositions according to the invention comprise at least 10 U/kg lactoperoxidase.

All units (U) of enzyme activity referred to herein relate to International Units of activity defined as the amount of enzyme required to catalyse the transformation of 1.0 micromole of substrate per minute at 25°C under optimal conditions. All concentrations referred to herein relate to amounts per kilogram of the total composition.

The term "anti-microbial composition" as used herein embraces compositions having biocidal and/or

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biostatic activity against various types of micro-organisms, for example gram negative bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, gram positive bacteria such as Staphylococcus aureus and  
5 Propionibacterium acnes, moulds such as Aspergillus niger and Penicillium funiculosum, yeasts such as Candida albicans, Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Pityrosporum ovale, dermatophytic fungi such as Trichophyton rubrum, microalgae such as Chlorella spp.  
10 and Spyrogyra spp. and viruses such as Herpes virus and Picornavirus.

Both iodide and thiocyanate anions have been found to be essential components of the compositions according to the invention to ensure that anti-mould  
15 and anti-yeast activities are exhibited in addition to the antibacterial activities of the prior art compositions. Iodide and thiocyanate anions are generally included in the compositions according to the invention in the form of salts. Suitable iodide salts  
20 include alkali metal salts such as potassium iodide and sodium iodide and mixtures thereof. Suitable thiocyanate salts include, for example, potassium, sodium, ammonium, ferric and cuprous salts of thiocyanate and mixtures thereof. Preferably the weight concentration  
25 of iodide anions is at least 5 mg/kg and the weight concentration of thiocyanate anions is at least 2 mg/kg. The weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is preferably in the range 0.2:1 to 20:1, more preferably 0.5:1 to 15:1, particularly 1:1 to 5:1, and  
30 the combined anion weight concentration is preferably at least 10 mg/kg.

The oxidoreductase enzyme, glucose oxidase, catalyses the production of  $H_2O_2$  by oxidation of D-glucose in the presence of water and oxygen. It is  
35 classified as E.C.1.1.3.4. (IUPAC) and is defined

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herein in International Units (amount of enzyme required to catalyze the oxidation of 1.0 micromole  $\beta$ -D-glucose per minute at pH 7.0 and 25°C). Glucose oxidase is available commercially from a number of sources, for example from Sturge-ABM under the trade designation Glucos P200 (2000 U/ml) and Glucos PS (75 U/mg). The applicants have found that both the concentrations and ratios of iodide and thiocyanate anions and the concentration of glucose oxidase used in the compositions according to the invention are critically important for effective control of moulds and yeasts. Compositions according to the invention containing glucose oxidase concentrations in excess of 150 U/kg surprisingly provide excellent protection against bacterial, mould and yeast growth. Comparative compositions containing lower concentrations, for example 75 U/kg of glucose oxidase show adequate antibacterial activity but do not significantly impair mould and yeast growth. In the absence of any further agents which may enhance their anti-microbial activity e.g. antioxidants, such compositions are therefore unacceptable as broad spectrum anti-microbial agents.

The oxidisable substrate for glucose oxidase, namely D-glucose, is generally included in the compositions according to the invention at a concentration of at least 0.5 g/kg, preferably at least 1 g/kg, more particularly at least 2 g/kg. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that D-glucose may be provided per se or may be formed in situ within the compositions according to the invention from suitable precursors, for example, as a result of the breakdown of an oligomer or polymer containing D-glucose. Suitable precursors such as sucrose or starch may be used alone or in admixture with D-glucose and may advantageously support more sustained anti-microbial activity than obtained with D-glucose

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alone. The two other essential substrates for glucose oxidase, namely water and oxygen, are generally present in the environment in which the compositions are to be utilised.

5       The efficiency of iodide and thiocyanate anion oxidation in the presence of  $H_2O_2$  may be enhanced by the addition of small amounts of a peroxidase enzyme such as lactoperoxidase. Thus, compositions according to the present invention preferably further comprise at  
10       least 10 U/kg lactoperoxidase, more preferably at least 100 U/kg lactoperoxidase. Lactoperoxidase is classified as E.C.1.17.1.7 (IUPAC) and is defined herein in International Units (amount of enzyme required to catalyse the reduction of 1.0 micromole  
15        $H_2O_2$  per minute at pH 7.0 and 25°C). Lactoperoxidase is available commercially from a number of sources, for example from Swedish Dairies Association (275 U/mg). It may be supplied, for example, in the form of a freeze-dried powder or in an aqueous salt solution e.g.  
20       1.8% NaCl or 12% NaCl. Surprisingly, the compositions according to the invention which further comprise lactoperoxidase prevent microbial spoilage of certain formulation types which have hitherto been difficult to preserve with conventional chemical preservatives.

25       The essential components of the anti-microbial compositions according to the invention are all derived from naturally occurring systems. The invention therefore provides a "natural" anti-microbial composition which may be used to replace or supplement  
30       conventional chemical preservatives used hitherto.

Compositions according to the invention may, if desired, incorporate further agents which may supplement or enhance the anti-microbial activity thereof, for example other enzymes such as lactoferrin

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or salts such as calcium chloride. Surprisingly, the applicants have found that the anti-microbial activity of the compositions according to the invention is enhanced by the addition of agents having antioxidant activity. Typical antioxidants include, for example, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and esters thereof, ascorbic acid, salts and esters thereof, gallic acid, salts and esters thereof e.g. propyl gallate, quinones such as 2,5-ditertiary butylhydroquinone, propolis, flavenoid-containing materials such as quercetin, sulphur-containing materials such as dilauryl-3,3-thiodipropionate and distearyl-3,3-thiodipropionate, and mixtures thereof. Compositions according to the invention which comprise at least one antioxidant may, if desired, contain reduced levels of glucose oxidase, for example at least 25 U/kg, preferably at least 75 U/kg glucose oxidase and preferably contain iodide and thiocyanate anions in a weight:weight ratio of 0.1:1 to 20:1. Preferred antioxidants are selected from butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and esters thereof and ascorbic acid, salts and esters thereof, preferably in a weight concentration of at least 1 mg/kg, more preferably at least 50 mg/kg. The use of  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and esters thereof as "natural" antioxidants is particularly preferred.

One aspect of the invention provides concentrated compositions in substantially non-reacting form which may be stored for prolonged periods prior to use. Concentrated compositions according to the invention will usually maintain physical separation of the glucose oxidase and at least one of its substrates, namely D-glucose, water and oxygen, such that  $H_2O_2$  production is substantially prevented during storage. Physical separation may be achieved for example by



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utilising appropriate formulation techniques, storage conditions or packaging in conventional manner. However, it will be understood that prior to storage concentrated compositions may contain a low level  
5 of at least one such substrate sufficient to support an initial reaction but insufficient to sustain activity under the desired storage conditions. The initial reaction may advantageously provide adequate self-preservation of the concentrated compositions according  
10 to the invention. Self-preservation is of particular benefit in aqueous concentrates according to the invention which may otherwise require the use of conventional chemical preservatives to avoid microbial spoilage during storage. The substantially non-  
15 reacting concentrated compositions according to the invention are intended to be diluted and activated immediately prior to use by bringing the glucose oxidase and substrates thereof into intimate admixture to produce compositions having the desired anti-  
20 microbial properties.

The concentrated compositions according to the invention optionally further comprise suitable carriers and/or excipients. Advantageously the compositions may incorporate at least one buffering agent to minimise  
25 the fall of pH which may otherwise occur after activation of the concentrated composition. The concentrated compositions may be provided in the form of packs containing one or more discrete units of an appropriate weight or volume for batch or unit dosing.

30 Concentrated compositions according to the invention may comprise substantially anhydrous mixtures of each of the essential components mentioned hereinbefore, optionally combined with suitable non-aqueous carriers or excipients. Such compositions  
35 may be in the form of, for example, powders,

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compressed tablets, capsules, or anhydrous solutions, pastes or suspensions. The compositions may be stored under anhydrous conditions for example in dessicators, hermetically sealed containers such as sachets, or in  
5 evacuated vials, ampoules or pump packs. Activation of such compositions occurs when they are added to an appropriate water-containing diluent.

Concentrated water-containing compositions, optionally combined with suitable carriers or  
10 excipients, may be packaged and maintained prior to use under substantially anaerobic conditions. They may be in the form of, for example, solutions, suspensions, pastes or gels. Activation of such compositions occurs when oxygen is admitted into the packaging prior to  
15 dilution and use.

Alternatively, compositions may be provided in the form of two or more physically separated phases in which the glucose oxidase is prevented from coming into contact with D-glucose until immediately prior to use.  
20 For example, compositions of the present invention may take the form of two or more powders, liquids, pastes or gels which maintain the glucose oxidase and D-glucose in separate phases until the two are physically combined prior to use. Other examples  
25 include double layer tablets which are dissolved prior to use and suspensions in which the glucose oxidase or D-glucose is encapsulated until released e.g. by vigorous mixing or by the addition of a component which ruptures the capsules.

30 Anti-microbial compositions according to the present invention find particular use as preservatives which prevent microbial spoilage of a wide range of products such as, for example, cosmetic, toiletry and pharmaceutical formulations, domestic household and

industrial preparations such as, for example, detergents, and foodstuffs such as, for example, milk and milk products and animal feedstuffs.

Preferably the compositions according to the invention are incorporated as preservatives into otherwise conventional formulations suitable, for example, for topical application or pharmaceutical use. The individual components may be added at intervals during formulation of such products or may be added together, preferably in the form of a concentrated composition according to the invention, during or at the end of the formulation process.

A typical preserved composition according to the invention comprises :

- (A) 0.5 to 200 mg/kg iodide anions;
  - (B) 2 to 100 mg/kg thiocyanate anions;
  - (C) 0.2 to 100 g/kg D-glucose; and
  - (D) an effective amount of glucose oxidase;
- wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.1:1 to 50:1 and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 5 mg/kg, in combination with a suitable carrier or excipient. The pH of such compositions is generally between 3 and 9, preferably between 3 and 7, more particularly between pH 4 and 7.
- Preferably the compositions further comprise (E) 10 to 100000 U/kg lactoperoxidase, more preferably 100 to 25000, most preferably 250 to 10000, particularly 500 to 7000 U/kg lactoperoxidase.

Preserved compositions according to the invention generally contain 150 to 4000 U/kg, preferably 200 to 3000 U/kg, more preferably 300 to 2500 U/kg glucose oxidase and 1.5 to 50 g/kg, particularly 2.5 to 10 g/kg D-glucose. However, compositions which further comprise at least one antioxidant, for example 1 to

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10000 mg/kg, preferably 50 to 5000 mg/kg butylated hydroxytoluene,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol or esters thereof or ascorbic acid, esters or salts thereof, may contain lower concentrations of glucose oxidase, for example 25  
5 to 4000 U/kg, preferably 75 to 3000 U/kg glucose oxidase. Advantageously, preserved compositions may further comprise 0.1 to 600 mg/kg of lactoferrin.

In preferred preserved compositions the weight: weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.2:1 to  
10 20:1, more preferably 0.5:1 to 15:1, particularly 1:1 to 5:1, and the combined anion weight concentration is 5 to 200 mg/kg, preferably 10 to 150 mg/kg. The weight concentration of iodide anions is preferably 1 to 200 mg/kg, more preferably 2 to 150 mg/kg, particularly  
15 5 to 75 mg/kg. The weight concentration of thiocyanate anions is preferably 1 to 100 mg/kg, more preferably 2 to 75 mg/kg, particularly 5 to 50 mg/kg.

The preserved compositions of the invention include cosmetic products such as, for example, skin  
20 creams, lotions and foundations; toiletries such as, for example, cleansing lotions, soaps and shampoos; and pharmaceutical preparations such as, for example, ointments, creams, lotions, syrups and suspensions. Compositions may comprise, for example, aqueous or oily  
25 solutions or dispersions, oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsions, pastes, gels or solids. Topically or pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients of use in such preparations will be well known to those skilled in the art.

30 In addition to their use as preservatives, the anti-microbial compositions of the present invention may provide the active component of a wide variety of products which require potent anti-bacterial,

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anti-mould and/or anti-yeast activities. Examples of such products include :

- a) deodorants e.g. for topical administration in the form of roll-on or stick formulations;
- 5 b) antibacterial skin washes e.g. in the form of lotions;
- c) anti-acne preparations e.g. in the form of lotions or creams;
- d) anti-athletes foot preparations e.g. in the form of lotions;
- 10 e) anti-dandruff preparations e.g. in the form of shampoos or lotions;
- f) dental preparations e.g. mouth washes suitable for general oral hygiene and in particular having anti-plaque properties, and dentifrices such as toothpastes, toothpowders, chewing gums and lozenges;
- 15 g) impregnated materials e.g. wound dressings, sutures and dental floss;
- 20 h) pharmaceuticals e.g. wound irrigants and burn treatments, anti-diarrhoeal agents and medicaments suitable for the treatment of infections such as Candida and Tinea infections;
- i) ophthalmic preparations e.g. eye washes and solutions for rinsing and/or sterilising contact lenses; and
- 25 j) sterilants e.g. for baby bottles and surgical or dental instruments.

The use of the anti-microbial compositions according to the invention in oral hygiene products is particularly advantageous. Broad spectrum anti-microbial activity is an essential requirement of such products, since specificity for a particular group of microorganisms may allow other opportunistic microbes to flourish giving rise to severe infections with one or more specific types of microbe. Furthermore, for

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organoleptic and safety reasons it would be preferable to use low concentrations of one or more naturally occurring substances if a satisfactory effect could be achieved in this way. In particular, many active ingredients used in conventional oral hygiene products are associated with an unpleasant smell, taste and/or mouthfeel which restricts their use.

A range of oral hygiene preparations may be envisaged which incorporate the anti-microbial compositions of the invention into conventional dental preparations such as mouthwashes, gargles and dentifrices as an anti-plaque agent and/or as a general antiseptic agent, for example in denture cleansing tablets or solutions. The oral hygiene compositions of the present invention may, if desired, contain one or more active ingredients conventionally used in the art. These include, for example, other anti-plaque agents such as bromochlorophene, triclosan, cetylpyridinium chloride and chlorhexidine salts; fluoride ion sources such as sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate and amine fluorides; anti-tartar agents such as zinc salts, preferably zinc citrate, and water soluble pyrophosphate salts, preferably alkali metal pyrophosphates; and agents which reduce tooth sensitivity including potassium salts such as potassium nitrate and potassium chloride and strontium salts such as strontium chloride and strontium acetate.

The compositions according to the invention may alternatively be provided in concentrated form, for example as a powder, anhydrous solution or effervescent tablet formulation, suitable for dilution in water prior to use as a sterilant of, for example, dental instruments. One preferred use of the anti-microbial compositions of the invention is as toothbrush sanitisers, designed to reduce microbiological

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contamination of toothbrush heads, for example by overnight soaking every 1 to 14 days of use. Substantial reduction of contamination may be achieved in this way without significant tainting, staining or  
5 other adverse effect on the toothbrush.

These so-called "active" uses of the compositions according to the present invention may require higher levels of essential components than those required to provide preservative activity alone. For example,  
10 preferred concentrations of components are generally 1 to 50, particularly 2 to 20, more particularly 5 to 15 times higher than the levels mentioned above required to effect adequate broad spectrum anti-microbial activity in compositions in which preservative activity  
15 is desirable.

A typical composition for "active" use according to the invention comprises:

- A) 10 to 500 mg/kg, preferably 25 to 300 mg/kg iodide anions;
- 20 B) 5 to 200 mg/kg, preferably 10 to 150 mg/kg thiocyanate anions;
- C) 0.2 to 100 g/kg, preferably 2.5 to 50 g/kg D-glucose;
- D) glucose oxidase, preferably 150 to 20000 U/kg,  
25 more preferably 500 to 20000 U/kg, particularly 700 to 12000 U/kg glucose oxidase; and, if desired,
- E) 100 to 100000 U/kg, preferably 500 to 70000 U/kg lactoperoxidase,
- 30 wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.2:1 to 20:1, preferably 0.5:1 to 15:1, more preferably 1:1 to 5:1, and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 25 mg/kg, preferably 25 to 500 mg/kg, in combination with a suitable carrier  
35 or excipient.

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It will be understood that the concentrated compositions according to the invention as described hereinbefore may be diluted for either active or preservative use. Accordingly, the concentrated  
5 compositions may comprise components A : B : C : D : E in the relative ratios

- (A) 0.0005 to 0.5 g iodide anions:
- (B) 0.002 to 0.2 g thiocyanate anions:
- (C) 0.2 to 100 g D-glucose:
- 10 (D) 25 to 20000 U glucose oxidase:
- (E) optionally 10 to 100000 U lactoperoxidase, and wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.1:1 to 50:1 and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 25 mg/kg.

15 The anti-microbial activity of particular compositions according to the present invention has been demonstrated using the following test organisms representative of bacteria, yeasts and moulds:

- (i) Pseudomonas aeruginosa NCIB 8626
- 20 (ii) Staphylococcus aureus NCIB 9518
- (iii) Escherichia coli NCIB 8545
- (iv) Candida albicans ATCC 10231
- (v) Aspergillus niger ATCC 16404

(i)-(iv) Each of organisms (i) to (iv) above was  
25 inoculated into 100 ml Tryptone Soya Broth (TSB) and incubated at 32°C for 24 hours on an orbital shaker. 1 ml of the primary culture was transferred to a fresh flask of 100 ml TSB and incubated at 32°C for 22 hours on an orbital shaker. 0.2 ml of the resulting culture  
30 from (i), (ii) or (iii) or 10 ml of the culture from (iv) was pipetted onto a sterile 0.45 µm membrane previously washed with 2 x 10 ml of Minimal Salts Medium (MSM). The membrane was washed with 2 x 10 ml MSM, transferred to a sterile vial containing 10 ml MSM  
35 + glass beads, and whirlmixed for 1 minute to produce



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an inoculum of approximately  $1.0 \times 10^8$  colony forming units (cfu) per ml.

(v) Organism (v) was subcultured onto a Sabouraud Dextrose agar slope in a 300 ml medical flat and  
5 incubated at 25°C for 7 days. 40 ml MSM + 0.05% polyoxyethylenesorbitan monooleate (Tween 80) was pipetted onto the slope to suspend the A. niger spores. The suspension was pipetted onto a 0.45  $\mu$ m membrane and the membrane washed with 2 x 10 ml MSM. The membrane  
10 was transferred to a sterile vial containing 3 ml MSM + glass beads and whirlmixed for 1 minute to produce an inoculum of approximately  $1.0 \times 10^8$  cfu per ml.

All inocula were prepared on the day of use and stored at 4°C.

15 For each test organism 10 g of the product to be tested was inoculated with 0.1 ml inoculum and mixed thoroughly. The inoculated samples were incubated at 25-30°C for the duration of the test. 1 ml samples were removed at appropriate intervals and suitable  
20 dilutions plated on Tryptone Soya Agar. Organisms (i) to (iii) were incubated for 3 days at 32°C and organisms (iv) and (v) were incubated for 5 days at 25°C.

Effective anti-bacterial activity corresponded to a  $10^3$  fold reduction of cell count after 48 hours and a  
25 total kill after 7 days and at sampling times thereafter. Effective anti-mould and anti-yeast activity corresponded to a  $10^2$  fold reduction of cell count after 14 days and no increase of cell count at sampling times thereafter. The expression "adequate  
30 preservation against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould" used hereinafter corresponds to effective anti-bacterial, anti-yeast and anti-mould activity shown by a sample of the composition when tested and the results analysed as described above. Samples which

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failed this test were not considered to be "adequately preserved".

The in vitro biostatic activity of particular compositions according to the present invention has been demonstrated using suitable test organisms such as, for example:

- (a) Staphylococcus aureus FDA and NCIB 9518
- (b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa NCIB 11338
- (c) Candida albicans PH 239
- 10 (d) Trichophyton rubrum WB 2
- (e) Trichophyton mentagrophytes PHL 515
- (f) Trichophyton interdigitale PHL 80
- (g) Propionibacterium acnes NCTC 737
- (h) Pityrosporum ovale
- 15 (i) Streptococcus mutans NCTC 10449
- (j) Streptococcus salivarius NCIB 8883

Cultures of each organism were freshly prepared using suitable nutrient medium and culture conditions. A suitable inoculum of the test organism (e.g. 0.1 ml of an overnight bacterial TSB culture) was thoroughly mixed into a suitable molten nutrient agar (e.g. 30 ml Tryptone Soya Agar) at 45°C and poured into petri dishes.

After cooling the seeded agar plates, duplicate wells for each product were cut using a sterile cork borer. The wells were filled with the product to be tested and incubated at an appropriate temperature for a suitable period of time to allow microbial growth to occur (e.g. 37°C for 18 - 24 hours for bacteria; 25°C for 3 - 5 days for fungi). The inhibition zone surrounding the wells was measured and compared with that of a comparable product e.g. of similar formulation containing an ingredient known to have in vivo biostatic activity, to provide a qualitative

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assessment of in vitro biostatic activity.

In vitro biostatic activity has been demonstrated against organisms (a) to (j) above. These organisms may be associated with dandruff [particularly organisms (h) and (a-FDA)], plaque [particularly organisms (i) and (j)], athlete's foot [particularly organisms (c), (d), (e) and (f)] and acne [particularly organisms (g) and (a-FDA)]. Activity against organism (a) may also be indicative of deodorant activity.

10       The anti-plaque activity of particular compositions according to the present invention has also been demonstrated as follows. Thin strips of aluminium were used as an "artificial tooth" surface on which plaque from a small number of donors was grown. Growth  
15       was encouraged by the provision of conditions resembling a normal oral environment (saliva, nutrients, pH and temperature) over a two day period with simulations made of the intake of two meals and of a sleeping, low nutrient period. The aluminium strips  
20       (and plaque) were exposed for one minute to a solution of a composition according to the invention with distilled water and fresh saliva or a control of distilled water and fresh saliva (six individual strips for each test and control group). Plaque remaining on  
25       the strips after rinsing was dispersed by ultrasonic vibration and the optical density of the resulting plaque suspensions at 570 nm (two replicate readings per strip) were used to estimate the percentage reduction in plaque growth compared to the control  
30       strips. Statistical significance of the results was estimated using the two-sample t-test.

The invention is illustrated by the following non-limitative Examples 1 to 56. Comparative Examples A to C form no part of the present invention.

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Example 1 - Non-ionic emulsion

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Stearyl polyoxyethylene alcohol (sold under the trade name Brij 72)	2.0 g
	2) Stearyl polyoxyethylene alcohol (sold under the trade name Brij 721)	1.0 g
	3) White soft paraffin	1.5 g
	4) Light liquid paraffin	4.0 g
10	5) Cetyl alcohol	4.0 g
	6) Yoghurt powder	1.0 g
	7) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	75 U (37.5 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 10 ppm
15	8) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	9) NaSCN	1.7 mg (12 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	10) KI	1.6 mg (12 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
20	11) Lactoperoxidase	550 U (2 mg at 275 U/mg) 20 ppm
	12) Water	to 100 g

Components 1 to 5 were melted together at 65-70°C.

25 The water, D-glucose and yoghurt powder were heated to 65-70°C and then added to the oil phase using a high shear mixer (Silverson) for 10 minutes. The emulsion was force cooled to 30°C and components 7 and 9-11 (previously dissolved in a small amount of water), were

30 mixed in to give a cream.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

Comparative Examples A

The formulation of Example 1 is difficult to preserve using conventional preservative systems and in the absence of components 7 to 11 failed micro-  
5 biological testing against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

A1. Requirement for iodide and thiocyanate ions

Comparative formulations in which either the iodide (component 10) or the thiocyanate (component 9)  
10 was omitted were preserved against representative bacteria but only poorly preserved against representative yeasts and were not preserved against representative mould, indicating that both iodide and thiocyanate anions are required for broad spectrum  
15 anti-microbial activity.

A2. Requirement for glucose oxidase and lactoperoxidase

Comparative formulations in which the enzyme components 7 and 11 were omitted failed microbiological testing against representative bacteria, yeasts and  
20 mould.

Example 2 - non-ionic emulsion

Components 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the formulation described in Example 1 were replaced by different concentrations of each as follows:

25		Amount/100 g product
	Component 7 (Glucose oxidase)	37.5 U (18.75 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 5 ppm

- 20 -

	Component 9 (NaSCN)	0.7 mg (5 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	Component 10 (KI)	3.3 mg (25 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
5	Component 11 (Lactoperoxidase)	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

10 Formulations containing higher concentrations of iodide (50 and 100 ppm) were also adequately preserved.

#### Comparative Examples B

##### B1. Requirement for five component system

15 Comparative formulations in which the glucose oxidase (component 7), thiocyanate (component 9) and/or the lactoperoxidase (component 10) of the formulation of Example 2 was omitted, were made up and submitted to microbiological testing for activity against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

20 Good activity against bacteria but only poor activity against yeasts and mould was found when thiocyanate and lactoperoxidase were omitted. Addition of all three components significantly increased the anti-bacterial activity and in addition excellent

25 anti-yeast and anti-mould activity was exhibited.

##### B2. Effects of reducing glucose oxidase concentration

Component 7 (glucose oxidase) of the formulation described in Example 2 was replaced by glucose oxidase at lower concentrations, namely by 150 or 75 U/kg (2 or

30 1 ppm). These formulations were adequately preserved against representative bacteria and yeasts but failed against mould.

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However, a comparative formulation containing 150 U/kg (2 ppm) glucose oxidase and 200 ppm  $\text{CaCl}_2$  was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

5 Examples 3 to 17 - Optimising levels of components in non-ionic emulsion

Components 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the formulation described in Example 1 were replaced by either high or low concentrations of each in a 16-element factorial experiment. Concentrations of each component were as follows:

	Component 7-Glucose oxidase (GO)	37.5 or 112.5 U/100 g (5 or 15 ppm)
15	Component 9-NaSCN	0.7 or 3.5 mg/100 g (5 or 25 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	Component 10-KI	0.7 or 3.3 mg/100 g (5 or 25 ppm KI)
	Component 11-Lactoperoxidase (LP)	137.5 or 687.5 U/100 g (5 or 25 ppm)

20 The formulations were submitted to microbiological testing to determine the time taken to achieve zero cell count of representative bacteria, yeasts and mould (kill time). The results are shown in Table 1.

25 Statistical analysis of the results indicate that for fixed levels of glucose oxidase and lactoperoxidase the most effective concentrations of iodide and thiocyanate are as follows:

	Glucose oxidase (ppm)	Lactoperoxidase (ppm)	Iodide (ppm)	Thiocyanate (ppm)
30	15	10	28.5 - 25	12.5 - 20
	10	15	21.5 - 25	5 - 10
	5	5	23.5 - 25	6.5 - 12.5

TABLE 1

Example	COMPONENT/ppm				END POINT KILL/ hours (h) or days (d)			
	11 (LP)	9 (SCN <sup>-</sup> )	7 (GO)	10 (I <sup>-</sup> )	<u>P.aerug-</u> <u>inosa</u>	<u>S.aureus</u>	<u>C.</u> <u>albicans</u>	<u>A.</u> <u>niger</u>
3	5	5	5	5	2.5h	14h	NK	18d
4	25	5	5	5	2.5h	14h	NK	9d
5	5	25	5	5	38h	3d	NK	NK
6	25	25	5	5	20h	48h	NK	NK
7	5	5	15	5	2.5h	14h	NK	14d
8	25	5	15	5	2.5h	14h	21d	NK
9	5	25	15	5	38h	4d	17d	28d
10	25	25	15	5	29h	4d	NK	NK
11	5	5	5	25	2.5h	2.5h	1d	2d
12	25	5	5	25	2.5h	2.5h	12h	12h
15	5	25	5	25	2.5h	26h	6d	2d

5

10

15



TABLE 1 continued

	COMPONENT/ppm				END POINT KILL/ hours (h) or days (d)			
	11 (LP)	9 (SCN-)	7 (GO)	10 (I <sup>+</sup> )	<u>P.aerug-</u> <u>inosa</u>	<u>S.aureus</u>	<u>C.</u> <u>albicans</u>	<u>A.</u> <u>niger</u>
Example								
13	25	25	5	25	2.5h	26h	10d	1d
14	5	5	15	25	2.5h	5h	12h	2d
15	25	5	15	25	2.5h	2.5h	12h	30h
16	5	25	15	25	2.5h	26h	21d	48h
17	25	25	15	25	2.5h	14h	12h	12h

NK = no kill achieved after 28 days.

Example 18 - Anionic emulsion

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Acrylic acid copolymer (sold under the trade name Junlon PW110)	0.35 g
	2) Tetrasodium EDTA (sold under the trade name Sequestrene Na4)	0.1 g
	3) Glycerin	2.0 g
10	4) Mixture of glycerate/acrylic acid polymer, propylene glycol, methyl paraben and propyl paraben (sold under the trade name Lubrajel)	2.0 g
	5) 1,3-Butylene glycol	3.0 g
15	6) Hydrogenated tallow glycerides citrate (sold under the trade name Grindtek CA-P)	2.0 g
	7) Light liquid paraffin	6.0 g
	8) White soft paraffin	2.0 g
	9) Sunflower oil	2.0 g
20	10) Cetyl alcohol	1.0 g
	11) Fatty acid cetearate (sold under the trade name Cetiol SN)	2.5 g
	12) KOH	0.14 g
25	13) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	37.5 U (18.75 µl at 2 U/µl) 5 ppm
	14) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	15) NaSCN	0.7 mg (5 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
30	16) KI	3.3 mg (25 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	17) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
35	18) Water	to 100 g

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Majority of water (component 18) was heated to 80°C, component 1 was added and the mixture was evenly dispersed using a high shear mixer (Silverson) for 30 minutes. Components 2 to 5 were added and the mixture  
5 was heated to 75°C. Components 6 to 11 were mixed together, heated to 75°C and mixed into the water mixture using the high shear mixer for 5 minutes. Component 12 was added, the mixture homogenised using the high shear mixer for a further 5 minutes and then  
10 rapidly cooled to 30°C. Components 13 to 17 (previously dissolved in a small amount of water) were added and the mixture made up to 100 g to give a cream.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period  
15 of one month at room temperature.

#### Comparative Examples C

Comparative formulations were made up in which one component selected from glucose oxidase, KI, NaSCN and lactoperoxidase was omitted and tested against  
20 representative bacteria, yeasts and mould. Results may be summarised as follows:

- (i) Omission of glucose oxidase resulted in failure against P.aeruginosa and C.albicans.
- (ii) Omission of iodide resulted in failure against  
25 yeasts and mould.
- (iii) Omission of thiocyanate resulted in failure against mould.
- (iv) Omission of lactoperoxidase did not significantly  
30 impair preservative activity against bacteria, yeasts or mould.

These results indicate that at least four components, namely glucose oxidase, glucose, iodide and

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thiocyanate, are essential components required to give broad spectrum anti-microbial activity. Whilst lactoperoxidase is an essential component of the yoghurt-containing non-ionic formulation in Example 1  
5 it does not appear to be essential for broad spectrum preservation of the anionic emulsion formulation of Example 18.

Example 19 - Anionic emulsion

The formulation of Example 18 was made up with the  
10 addition of 50 mg/100 g product (500 ppm) of butylated hydroxytoluene to the oil phase (components 6 to 11).

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period of nine months at room temperature.

15 Example 20 - Anionic emulsion

Component 15 of the formulation described in Example 18 was replaced by 1.4 mg (10 ppm  $\text{SCN}^-$ ) NaSCN.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period  
20 of six months at room temperature.

In addition to good long-term anti-microbial activity against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould, the formulation of Example 20 was also submitted to short-term microbiological testing against a broad  
25 range of bacteria, yeasts and moulds as follows:

BACTERIA - Sample times 2, 4, 24, 72 hours:

Micrococcus flavus

Staphylococcus aureus NCIB 9518

Streptococcus faecalis NCTC 8213

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Pseudomonas aeruginosa NCTC 6750Pseudomonas fluorescens NCIB 9046Proteus vulgaris NCTC 4635Escherichia coli NCTC 59345 Klebsiella aerogenes NCTC 418Enterobacter cloacae 146Salmonella typhimurium NCTC 74Serratia marcescensYEASTS and MOULDS - Sample times 0, 3, 7 and 14 days:10 Candida albicans ATCC 10231Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC 87Stachybotrys atra IMI 82021Myrothecium verrucaria IMI 45541Aspergillus niger ATCC 1640415 Cladosporium herbarium 1030Penicillium funiculosum IMI 87160Trichoderma viride 1096

20 This formulation showed excellent activity against each of the afore-mentioned microbes when compared to a control formulation in which components 13 to 17 had been omitted.

Example 21 - Non-ionic emulsion

		Amount/100 g product
25	1) A mixture of behenyl dimethyl benzylammonium chloride and propylene glycol (sold under the trade name Incroquat Behenyl BDQP)	1.0 g
30	2) Polyoxyethylene stearyl stearate (sold under the trade name Arlatone 985)	2.0 g
	3) Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether (sold under the trade name Brij 76)	1.6 g
35	4) Glycerol stearate (sold under the trade name Monostearin NSE Edible Bibby)	2.0 g

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	5)	Cetyl alcohol	1.2 g
	6)	Mineral oil (sold under the trade name Klearol AB&L)	3.0 g
5	7)	PVP/Hexadecene copolymer (sold under the trade name Unimer U151)	0.4 g
	8)	Dimethicone (sold under the trade designation Silicone Fluid F111/20)	2.0 g
10	9)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	37.5 U (18.75 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 5 ppm
	10)	D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	11)	NaSCN	0.7 mg (5 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
15	12)	KI	3.3 mg (25 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	13)	Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	14)	Water	to 100 g

20        Components 7 and 14 were mixed and heated to 65-70°C. Components 1 to 6 and 8 were mixed and heated to 65-70°C and then added to the aqueous mixture using a high shear mixer (Silverson) for 10 minutes. The emulsion was rapidly cooled to 30-35°C and then

25        components 9 to 13 (previously dissolved in a small amount of water) were added to give a cream.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

#### Example 22 - Non-ionic emulsion

30        Components 11 and 12 of the formulation described in Example 21 were replaced by higher concentrations of each as follows:

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Component 11 - NaSCN 4.2 mg  
(30 ppm  $\text{SCN}^-$ )

Component 12 - KI 6.6 mg  
(50 ppm  $\text{I}^-$ )

5 This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period of six months at room temperature.

Example 23 - Shampoo

		Amount/100 g product
10	1) NaCl	2.5 g
	2) Citric acid monohydrate	50 mg
	3) Sodium laureth-2-sulphate (23% solution containing 0.07% formaldehyde)	25 g
15	4) Mixture of diethanolamides (sold under the trade name Empilan CDE)	1 g
	5) Butylated hydroxytoluene	5 mg
	6) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation (18.75 $\mu\text{l}$ at 2 U/ $\mu\text{l}$ ) Glucos P200)	37.5 U 5 ppm
20	7) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	8) NaSCN	0.7 mg (5 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	9) KI	3.3 mg (25 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
25	10) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	11) Water	to 100 g

30 Components 1 and 2 were dissolved in 55% of the water (component 11). Component 3 was stirred into the solution and the mixture heated to 35°C. Component 4 was warmed to 35°C and component 5 dissolved therein

- 30 -

with stirring. The solution of components 4 and 5 was stirred into the aqueous mixture, stirring continued for 10 minutes and then the mixture rapidly cooled to 25-30°C. Components 6 to 10 were added, the pH adjusted to pH 5-6 if required and the mixture made up to 100 g to give a shampoo.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period of twelve months at room temperature.

#### 10 Examples 24 and 25 - Stick deodorants

		Amount/100 g product
	1) Sodium stearate	6.0 g
	2) Butylene glycol	70.8 g
15	3) Oleyl alcohol (sold under the trade name Novol)	5.0 g
	4) Sorbitol	8.0 g
	5) Tetrasodium EDTA (sold under the trade name Sequestrene Na4)	0.05 g
20	6) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	375 or 1125 U (188 or 563 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 50 or 150 ppm
	7) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	5.0 g
25	8) NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	9) KI	33 mg (250 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
30	10) Lactoperoxidase	1375 U (5 mg at 275 U/mg) 50 ppm
	11) Water	to 100 g



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Components 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 11 were heated to 75°C, component 1 added and the mixture stirred using a high shear mixer (Silverson) for 10 minutes. Components 6, 8, 9 and 10 (previously dissolved in a small amount of water) were added at approximately 45°C and the mixture made up to weight with water and stirred well before pouring into deodorant sticks.

Both formulations initially showed good in vitro biostatic activity against two strains of S.aureus.

10 Example 26 - Sunscreen cream

		Amount/100 g product
	1) Cyclomethicone (sold under the trade designation Silicone Fluid 344DC)	6.0 g
15	2) A mixture of silicone copolyol and cyclomethicone (sold under the trade designation Silicone Fluid 3225C)	10.0 g
	3) Cetyl dimethicone (sold under the trade name Abil B9801)	2.0 g
20	4) Ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil (sold under the trade name Arlacel 989)	3.0 g
	5) Isopropyl palmitate	5.0 g
	6) Light liquid paraffin	5.0 g
25	7) Titanium dioxide coated with aluminium stearate (sold under the trade designation MT100T)	7.5 g
	8) 1,3-Butylene glycol	3.0 g
	9) NaCl	1.0 g
30	10) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	37.5 U (18.75 µl at 2 U/µl) 5 ppm
	11) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	12) NaSCN	0.7 mg (5 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )

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	13)	KI	3.3 mg (25 ppm $I^-$ )
	14)	Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
5	15)	Water	to 100 g

Component 7 was added to components 1 to 6 using a high shear mixer (Silverson). Components 8, 9 and 15 were slowly added with constant stirring and then components 10 to 14 were added. The mixture was homogenised using the Silverson for 5 minutes to give a cream.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould over a period of one month at room temperature.

#### Example 27 - Anti-dandruff shampoo

		Amount/100 g product
20	1) Sodium laureth-2-sulphate (23% solution containing 0.07% formaldehyde)	55 g
	2) Zinc sulphate	0.1 g
	3) Mixture of diethanolamides (sold under the trade name Empilan CDE)	5.0 g
	4) Stearic acid toilet	1.0 g
25	5) Mixture of mono and distearates (sold under the trade name Empilan EGMS)	3.0 g
30	6) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	187.5 U (93.75 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 25 ppm
	7) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	8) NaSCN	3.5 mg (25 ppm $SCN^-$ )
35	9) KI	16.5 mg (125 ppm $I^-$ )

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- 10) Lactoperoxidase 3437.5 U  
(12.5 mg at 275 U/mg)  
125 ppm
- 11) Water to 100 g

5 Components 1, 2 and 11 were heated together to 70°C. Components 3 to 5 were heated together to 70°C and then added to the aqueous mixture and stirred for 10 minutes. The mixture was cooled rapidly to room temperature and components 6 to 10 added to give a  
10 shampoo.

This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for two months, against S.aureus and two strains of Pityrosporum ovale.

Example 28 - Anti-dandruff shampoo

15 Components 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the formulation described in Example 27 were replaced by different concentrations of each as follows:

- Component 6 (Glucose oxidase) 750 U  
(375 µl at 2 U/µl)  
20 100 ppm
- Component 8 (NaSCN) 16.8 mg  
(120 ppm SCN<sup>-</sup>)
- Component 9 (KI) 15.8 mg  
(120 ppm I<sup>-</sup>)
- 25 Component 10 (Lactoperoxidase) 5500 U  
(20 mg at 275 U/mg)  
200 ppm

This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for two months,  
30 against S.aureus (FDA) and two strains of Pityrosporum ovale.

Example 29 - Roll-on deodorant

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Tetrasodium EDTA (sold under the trade name Sequestrene Na4)	0.1 g
	2) Mixture of stearates (sold under the trade name Cithrol GMS A/S)	3.0 g
	3) Ethoxylated fatty alcohol (sold under the trade name Cromul EM 0685)	2.5 g
10	4) Light liquid paraffin	3.0 g
	5) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	750 U (375 µl at 2 U/µl) 100 ppm
	6) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	5.0 g
15	7) NaSCN	16.8 mg (120 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	8) KI	15.8 mg (120 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
20	9) Lactoperoxidase	5500 U (20 mg at 275 U/mg) 200 ppm
	10) Water	to 100 g

Components 2, 3 and 4 were mixed and added to a solution of component 1 in water. Components 5 to 9 were added to give a deodorant lotion.

This formulation initially showed good in vitro biostatic activity against two strains of S.aureus.

Examples 30 and 31 - Roll-on deodorants

Components 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the formulation described in Example 29 were replaced by different concentrations of each as follows:

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5	Component 5 (Glucose oxidase)	375 or 1125 U (188 or 563 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 50 or 150 ppm
	Component 7 (NaSCN)	7 mg (50 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	Component 8 (KI)	33 mg (250 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
	Component 9 (Lactoperoxidase)	1375 U (5 mg at 275 U/mg) 50 ppm

Both formulations initially showed good in vitro biostatic activity against two strains of S.aureus.

Example 32 - Cream for athlete's foot

		Amount/100 g product
15	1) Myristyl ether propionate (sold under the trade name Crodamol PMP)	16.0 g
	2) Capric/caprylic triglyceride (sold under the trade name Miglyol 810)	15.0 g
20	3) Cetostearyl alcohol	2.0 g
	4) Blend of fatty alcohols (sold under the trade name Polawax)	4.0 g
	5) Polyethylene glycol	3.0 g
25	6) Polyethoxylated cetostearyl alcohol (sold under the trade name Cetomacrogol 1000 BP)	1.0 g
	7) Citric acid monohydrate	0.18 g
	8) Sodium citrate	0.78 g
30	9) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	750 U (375 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 100 ppm
	10) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	11) NaSCN	16.8 mg (120 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )

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	12) KI	15.8 mg (120 ppm $I^-$ )
5	13) Lactoperoxidase	5500 U (20 mg at 275 U/mg) 200 ppm
	14) Water	to 100 g

Components 7, 8, 10 and 14 were heated to 70°C. Components 1 to 6 were heated to 70°C and added to components 7, 8, 10 and 14 using a high shear mixer (Silverson) for 10 minutes. The emulsion was rapidly cooled to 30°C and components 9, 11, 12 and 13 (previously dissolved in a small amount of water) were added and the mixture made up to weight with water.

This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for four months, against C.albicans, Trich.rubrum, Trich.mentagrophytes and Trich.interdigitale.

#### Examples 33 and 34 - Creams for athlete's foot

Components 9, 11, 12 and 13 of the formulation described in Example 32 were replaced by different concentrations of each as follows:

	Component 9 (Glucose oxidase)	375 or 1125 U (188 or 563 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 50 or 150 ppm
25	Component 11 (NaSCN)	7 mg (50 ppm $SCN^-$ )
	Component 12 (KI)	33 mg (250 ppm $I^-$ )
30	Component 13 (Lactoperoxidase)	1375 U (5 mg at 275 U/mg) 50 ppm

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This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for four months, against C.albicans, Trich.rubrum, Trich.mentagrophytes and Trich.interdigitale.

5 Example 35 - Glycol paint for athlete's foot or acne

		Amount/100 g product
	1) Propylene glycol	50 g
10	2) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	750 U (375 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 100 ppm
	3) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	4) NaSCN	16.8 mg (120 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
15	5) KI	15.8 mg (120 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	6) Lactoperoxidase	5500 U (20 mg at 275 U/mg) 200 ppm
20	7) Water	to 100 g

Components 1 to 7 were evenly dispersed to give a glycol paint.

25 This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for three months, against two strains of S.aureus and against Prop.acnes, C.albicans, Trich.rubrum, Trich. mentagrophytes and Trich.interdigitale.

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Example 36 - Glycol paint for athlete's foot or acne

Components 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the formulation described in Example 35 were replaced by different concentrations of each as follows:-

5	Component 2 (Glucose oxidase)	1125 U (563 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 150 ppm
	Component 4 (NaSCN)	7 mg (50 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
10	Component 5 (KI)	33 mg (250 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	Component 6 (Lactoperoxidase)	1375 U (5 mg at 275 U/mg) 50 ppm

15 This formulation showed good in vitro biostatic activity, initially and after storage for three months, against two strains of S.aureus and against Prop.acnes, C.albicans, Trich.rubrum, Trich. mentagrophytes and Trich.interdigitale.

20 Example 37 - Sterilant Solution - concentrated tablet

		Amount/100 g final product
25	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	3) NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
30	4) KI	10 mg (75 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
	6) Citric acid	1072 mg



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- |    |                               |         |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|
| 7) | Polyvinylpyrrolidone          | 30 mg   |
| 8) | Sodium bicarbonate (granular) | 1406 mg |

Components 2 and 6 were mixed and granulated with isopropyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone (Component 7). The granulate was dried and sieved and blended with components 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8. The mixture was compressed in a tabletting machine to give a 3 g concentrated sterilant tablet. One sterilant tablet was dissolved in 100 ml of water immediately prior to use to give a sterilant solution.

Example 38 - Sterilant Solution - concentrated tablet

		Amount/100 g final product
15	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	3) NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
20	4) KI	10 mg (75 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
25	6) Tartaric acid	1169 mg
	7) Sodium bicarbonate (granular)	1309 mg
	8) Polyvinylpyrrolidone	30 mg

Components 2 and 6 are mixed and granulated with isopropyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone (Component 8). The granulate is dried and sieved and blended with components 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. The mixture is compressed in a tabletting machine to give a 3 g concentrated

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sterilant tablet. One sterilant tablet is dissolved in 100 ml of water immediately prior to use to give a sterilant solution.

Example 39 - Sterilant Solution - concentrated tablet

5		Amount/100 g final product
	1)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS) 187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
10	2)	D-Glucose (monohydrate) 500 mg
	3)	NaSCN 7.0 mg (50 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	4)	KI 10 mg (75 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
15	5)	Lactoperoxidase 687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
	6)	Adipic acid 1152 mg
	7)	Sodium bicarbonate (granular) 1326 mg
20	Components 1 to 7 are sieved and blended and the mixture compressed in a tableting machine to give a 3 g concentrated sterilant tablet. One sterilant tablet is dissolved in 100 ml of water immediately prior to use to give a sterilant solution.	

25 Example 40 - Sterilant Solution - concentrated solution

		Amount/100 g final product
30	1)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS) 187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
	2)	D-Glucose (monohydrate) 500 mg

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3)	NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
4)	KI	10 mg (75 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
5	5) Lactoperoxidase	687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
6)	Propylene glycol	9488 mg

Components 1 to 5 are thoroughly dissolved in component 6 with stirring to give 10 g of concentrated sterilant solution. 10 g of concentrated sterilant solution is dispensed from a measured dose bottle, measured dose pump pack, polymer or glass phial to be diluted with 90 ml of water to give a sterilant solution.

Example 41 - Sterilant Solution - concentrated powder

		Amount 100 g final product
20	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	3) NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
25	4) KI	10 mg (75 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
30	6) Pregel low viscosity starch	1488 mg

Components 1 to 6 are sieved and blended and the concentrated sterilant powder is conveniently packaged into a foil-lined sachet, water soluble sachet or water soluble polymer capsule. The concentrated powder is

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dissolved in 100 ml of water immediately prior to use to give a sterilant solution.

Example 42 - Sterilant Solution - two pack system

e.g. powder and liquid

		Amount/100 g final product
5		
	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	187.5 U (2.5 mg at 75 U/mg) 25 ppm
10	2) NaSCN	7.0 mg (50 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	3) KI	10 mg (75 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
15	4) Lactoperoxidase	687.5 U (2.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 25 ppm
	5) Sodium chloride	5000 mg
	6) D-glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	7) Propylene glycol	30 g
20	8) Water	64.5 ml

Components 1 to 5 are sieved and blended and the powder is conveniently packaged into a foil-lined sachet, water soluble sachet or water soluble polymer capsule. Component 6 to 8 are stirred together and the powder is mixed into the liquid mixture immediately prior to use to give a sterilant solution.

Example 43 - Antiplaque Solution

		Amount/100 g product
30	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	75 U (37.5 µl at 2 U/µl) 10 ppm

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	2)	D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	3)	NaSCN	1.4 mg (10 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
5	4)	KI	6.7 mg (50 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
	5)	Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	6)	Propylene glycol	to 100 g

10        Components 1 to 5 were freshly dissolved in component 6 immediately prior to use to prepare a solution containing components at a level which could be utilised in a toothpaste preparation.

15        1 ml of this preparation (approximately equal to a typical aliquot of toothpaste used for cleaning teeth) was mixed with 9 ml of distilled water and 10 ml saliva. A control containing 10 ml saliva and 10 ml of distilled water was used. The antiplaque solution of Example 40 caused a statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )  
20        reduction (41%) in plaque growth on aluminium strips compared to the control strips.

#### Example 44 - Antiplaque Toothpowder

		Amount/100 g product
25	1)	Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate 74.5 g
	2)	Precipitated calcium carbonate 23.0 g
	3)	Sodium lauryl sulphate 1.0 g
	4)	Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.8 g
30	5)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS) 75 U (1 mg at 75 U/mg) 10 ppm

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	6)	D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	7)	NaSCN	1.4 mg 10 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
5	8)	KI	6.7 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	9)	Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	10)	Flavour	1.0 g
10	11)	Sodium saccharin	0.2 g

Components 1 to 11 are sieved and blended to give the antiplaque toothpowder of Example 44.

Example 45 - Gum Health Toothpowder

			Amount/100 g product
15	1)	Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate	71.1 g
	2)	Precipitated calcium carbonate	20.0 g
	3)	Sodium lauryl sulphate	1.0 g
	4)	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	2.55 g
20	5)	Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	3.1 g
	6)	D-Glucose (monohydrate)	0.5 g
	7)	Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
25	8)	NaSCN	1.4 mg (10 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	9)	KI	6.7 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
30	10)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	75 U (1 mg at 75 U/mg) 10 ppm

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- |     |                  |       |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 11) | Flavour          | 1.0 g |
| 12) | Sodium saccharin | 0.2 g |

Components 1 to 12 are sieved and blended to give the gum health toothpowder of Example 45.

5    Example 46 - Gum Health Mouthwash  
           - concentrated tablet formulation

		Amount/100 g final product
	1) Citric acid	718 mg
10	2) Sodium bicarbonate granular	943 mg
	3) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	4) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
15	5) NaSCN	1.4 mg (10 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	6) KI	6.7 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
20	7) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	75 U (1 mg at 75 U/mg) 10 ppm
	8) Zinc citrate	100 mg
	9) Flavour	200 mg
	10) Sodium saccharin	30 mg

25        Components 1 to 10 are sieved and blended and the mixture compressed in a tableting machine to give 0.5 g concentrated mouthwash tablets. One tablet is dissolved in 20 ml of water immediately prior to use to give the mouthwash of Example 46.

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Example 47 - Antiplaque chewable tablet

		Amount/100 g product
	1) Citric acid	0.5 g
5	2) Magnesium stearate	1 g
	3) D-Glucose (monohydrate)	500 mg
	4) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
10	5) NaSCN	1.4 mg (10 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )
	6) KI	6.7 mg (50 ppm $\text{I}^-$ )
15	7) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos PS)	75 U (1 mg at 75 U/mg) 10 ppm
	8) Flavour	2 g
	9) Colour	0.2 g
20	10) Sorbitol (directly compressable granular sorbitol sold under the trade name Sorbit Instant)	to 100 g

Components 1 to 10 are sieved and blended and the mixture compressed in a tableting machine to give 1 g chewable tablets of Example 47.

25 Example 48 - Concentrated solution

		Amount/100 g product
30	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	3750 U (1.875 ml at 2000 U/ml) 500 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	40 g
	3) NaSCN	420 mg (3000 ppm $\text{SCN}^-$ )



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4)	KI	660 mg (5000 ppm $I^-$ )
5)	Lactoperoxidase	13750 U (50 mg at 275 U/mg) 500 ppm
6)	Water	to 100 g

Components 1 to 6 are stirred together to give 100 g of concentrated solution. 10 g of concentrated solution is dispensed, for example from a measured dose bottle, measured dose pump pack, polymer or glass phial, and thoroughly mixed with each 1 kg of formulation to be preserved.

Example 49 - Two pack concentrate

15		Amount/100 g product
1)	Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation (18.75 ml at 2000 U/ml) Glucos P200)	37500 U 5000 ppm
2)	D-Glucose (anhydrous)	25 mg
20	3) NaSCN	4.2 g (30000 ppm $SCN^-$ )
	4) KI	6.6 g (50000 ppm $I^-$ )
25	5) Lactoperoxidase	137500 U (500 mg at 275 U/mg) 5000 ppm
	6) Water	to 100 g
	7) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	400 g

Components 1 to 6 are stirred together to give 100 g of concentrated solution. Component 7 is conveniently packaged into a water impermeable sachet. The concentrated solution and the contents of the sachet are thoroughly mixed with each 500 kg of formulation to be preserved.

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Example 50 - Two pack concentrate

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation (1.875 ml at 2000 U/ml) Glucos P200)	3750 U 500 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	25 mg
	3) NaSCN	0.42 g (3000 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
10	4) KI	0.66 g (5000 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	13750 U (50 mg at 275 U/mg) 500 ppm
15	6) α-Tocopheryl acetate	25 g
	7) Water	to 100 g
	8) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	40 g

Components 1 to 7 are stirred together to give 100 g of concentrated solution. Component 8 is conveniently packaged into a water impermeable sachet. The concentrated solution and the contents of the sachet are thoroughly mixed with each 50 kg of formulation to be preserved.

Example 51 - Syrup for pharmaceutical use

		Amount/100 g product
25	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation (28 µl at 2 U/µl) Glucos P200)	56 U 7.5 ppm
30	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	0.5 g
	3) NaSCN	4.2 mg (30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	4) KI	6.6 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )

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- |      |                   |  |
|------|-------------------|--|
| 5)   | Lactoperoxidase   | 137.5 U<br>(0.5 mg at 275 U/mg)<br>5 ppm |
| 6)   | Sucrose           | 66.7 g                                   |
| 5 7) | Purified water BP | to 100 g                                 |

Majority of water (component 7) was heated to 60°C, component 6 was added and the mixture stirred until dissolved. Components 1 to 5 were added to the cooled mixture which was stirred and made up to 100 g to give a syrup suitable for pharmaceutical use.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

#### Example 52 - Eye drops

- |    |   | Amount/100 g<br>product                  |
|----|---|--|
| 15 | 1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200) | 56 U<br>(28 µl at 2 U/µl)<br>7.5 ppm     |
|    | 2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)  | 0.5 g                                    |
| 20 | 3) NaSCN  | 4.2 mg<br>(30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )     |
|    | 4) KI   | 6.6 mg<br>(50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )       |
| 25 | 5) Lactoperoxidase  | 137.5 U<br>(0.5 mg at 275 U/mg)<br>5 ppm |
|    | 6) Hypromellose 4500 BP   | 0.3 g                                    |
|    | 7) Borax BP   | 0.19 g                                   |
|    | 8) Boric acid BP  | 0.19 g                                   |
| 30 | 9) Potassium chloride BP  | 0.37 g                                   |
|    | 10) Sodium chloride BP  | 0.45 g                                   |
|    | 11) Purified water BP   | to 100 g                                 |

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50 ml water (component 11) was heated to 80°C, component 6 was added and the mixture stirred until evenly dispersed. The solution was cooled to below 40°C, remaining components 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 stirred in and the solution made up to 100 g with water.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

Example 53 - Buffered cream for pharmaceutical use

		Amount/100 g product
10	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	56 U (28 µl at 2 U/µl) 7.5 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	0.5 g
15	3) NaSCN	4.2 mg (30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
	4) KI	6.6 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
20	5) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	6) Emulsifying wax BP	9 g
	7) Liquid paraffin BP	6 g
	8) White soft paraffin BP	15 g
25	9) Sodium phosphate (anhydrous)	1 g
	10) Citric acid monohydrate BP	0.5 g
	11) Purified water BP	to 100 g

Components 6 to 8 were melted together. Components 9 and 10 dissolved in majority of water were stirred in and the mixture was homogenised using a high shear mixer. Components 1 to 5 were stirred in and the

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mixture made up to 100 g to give a buffered cream suitable for pharmaceutical use.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

5 Example 54 - Aqueous cream for pharmaceutical use

		Amount/100 g product
10	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	56 U (28 µl at 2 U/µl) 7.5 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	0.5 g
	3) NaSCN	4.2 mg (30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
15	4) KI	6.6 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
	6) Emulsifying wax BP	9 g
20	7) Liquid paraffin BP	6 g
	8) White soft paraffin BP	15 g
	9) Purified water BP	to 100 g

25 Components 6 to 8 were melted together. Majority of water was stirred in and the mixture was homogenised using a high shear mixer. Components 1 to 5 were stirred in and the mixture made up to 100 g to give an aqueous cream suitable for pharmaceutical use.

This formulation was adequately preserved against representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

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Example 55 - Antacid suspension

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	56 U (28 µl at 2 U/µl) 7.5 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	0.5 g
	3) NaSCN	4.2 mg (30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
10	4) KI	6.6 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
15	6) Dimethicone	2.7 g
	7) Magnesium hydroxide pumpable 30 USP	7.0 g
	8) Aluminium hydroxide suspension (sold under the trade name Liquigel D4 by Reheis Ltd)	40.0 g
20	9) Sodium saccharin BP	3 mg
	10) Non-crystalline sorbitol solution BP	2.0 g
	11) Flavouring	0.5 g
	12) Purified water BP	to 100 g

Component 6 was mixed into majority of water  
 25 using a high shear mixer. Remaining components were  
 stirred in and the mixture made up to 100 g to give an  
 antacid suspension.

This formulation was adequately preserved against  
 representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

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Example 56 - Eye lotion

		Amount/100 g product
5	1) Glucose oxidase (sold under the trade designation Glucos P200)	56 U (28 $\mu$ l at 2 U/ $\mu$ l) 7.5 ppm
	2) D-Glucose (anhydrous)	0.5 g
	3) NaSCN	4.2 mg (30 ppm SCN <sup>-</sup> )
10	4) KI	6.6 mg (50 ppm I <sup>-</sup> )
	5) Lactoperoxidase	137.5 U (0.5 mg at 275 U/mg) 5 ppm
15	6) Hamamelis water BPC	13.0 g
	7) Sodium citrate BP	1.0 g
	8) Citric acid monohydrate BP	0.01 g
	9) Purified water BP	to 100 g

20 Components 1 to 9 were stirred together to give  
an eye lotion.

This formulation was adequately preserved against  
representative bacteria, yeasts and mould.

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CLAIMS

1. Anti-microbial compositions which comprise iodide anions and thiocyanate anions in a weight:weight ratio within the range 0.1:1 to 50:1 and having a combined  
5 anion weight concentration of at least 5 mg/kg, D-glucose in a weight concentration of at least 0.2 g/kg, and an effective amount of the oxidoreductase enzyme glucose oxidase.
2. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in claim 1  
10 which further comprise an effective amount of one or more peroxidase.
3. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in claim 2 which comprises at least 10 U/kg lactoperoxidase.
4. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one  
15 of the preceding claims in which the weight concentration of iodide anions is at least 5 mg/kg and the weight concentration of thiocyanate anions is at least 2 mg/kg.
5. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one  
20 of the preceding claims in which the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.2:1 to 20:1.
6. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which contain at least 150 U/kg glucose oxidase.
- 25 7. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 which contain at least 25 U/kg glucose oxidase and which further comprise at least one antioxidant.



8. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 which further comprise at least one antioxidant.
- 5 9. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8 in which the antioxidant is selected from butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and esters thereof and ascorbic acid, salts and esters thereof.
- 10 10. Anti-microbial compositions as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in concentrated and substantially non-reacting form.
11. Concentrated anti-microbial compositions which comprise components A : B : C : D : E in the relative ratios
- 15 (A) 0.0005 to 0.5 g iodide anions:  
(B) 0.002 to 0.2 g thiocyanate anions:  
(C) 0.2 to 100 g D-glucose:  
(D) 25 to 20000 U glucose oxidase:  
(E) optionally 10 to 100000 U lactoperoxidase, and
- 20 wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.1:1 to 50:1 and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 25 mg/kg, in substantially non-reacting form.
- 25 12. Concentrated compositions as claimed in claim 10 or claim 11 in unit form.
13. Use of an anti-microbial composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims as a preservative.

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14. A preserved composition which comprises:  
(A) 0.5 to 200 mg/kg iodide anions;  
(B) 2 to 100 mg/kg thiocyanate anions;  
(C) 0.2 to 100 g/kg D-glucose; and  
5 (D) an effective amount of glucose oxidase;  
wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.1:1 to 50:1 and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 5 mg/kg, in combination with a suitable carrier or excipient.
- 10 15. A preserved composition as claimed in claim 14 which further comprises:  
(E) 10 to 100000 U/kg lactoperoxidase.
- 15 16. A preserved composition as claimed in claim 14 or claim 15 in which the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.2:1 to 20:1.
17. A preserved composition as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16 which contains 150 to 4000 U/kg glucose oxidase.
- 20 18. A preserved composition as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16 which contains 25 to 4000 U/kg glucose oxidase and which further comprises at least one antioxidant.
- 25 19. A preserved composition as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 18 in which the combined anion weight concentration is 5 to 200 mg/kg.
20. Use of a concentrated composition as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 12 to prepare a preserved composition as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 19.

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21. An anti-microbial composition for "active" use which comprises:

- (A) 10 to 500 mg/kg iodide anions;
- (B) 5 to 200 mg/kg thiocyanate anions;
- 5 (C) 0.2 to 100 g/kg D-glucose; and
- (D) 150 to 20000 U/kg glucose oxidase;

wherein the weight:weight ratio of iodide:thiocyanate anions is 0.2:1 to 20:1 and the combined anion weight concentration is at least 25 mg/kg, in combination with  
10 a suitable carrier or excipient.

22. An anti-microbial composition as claimed in claim 21 which further comprises 100 to 100000 U/kg lactoperoxidase.

23. An anti-microbial composition as claimed in claim  
15 21 or claim 22 which is a deodorant, anti-acne, anti-athletes foot, anti-dandruff or oral hygiene product.

24. Use of a concentrated composition as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 12 as an anti-microbial active ingredient.

20 25. Use of a concentrated composition as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 12 to prepare an anti-microbial composition as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 23.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/EP 91/00208

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>4</sup> According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC <sup>5</sup> : A 01 N 63/00, //(A 01 N 63/00, 63:00, 59:24, 59:12, 43:08)																	
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup></div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 5px;">Classification System</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Classification Symbols</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">IPC<sup>5</sup></td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">A 01 N</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup></div>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC <sup>5</sup>	A 01 N											
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<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>1</sup></b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%; padding: 5px;">Category <sup>9</sup></th> <th style="width: 70%; padding: 5px;">Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup></th> <th style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">X</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">EP, A, 0307376 (EWOS AKTIEBOLAG) 15 March 1989 see page 2, line 37 - page 3, line 8; examples 5,6,8,10,12,19; claims</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">1-5,10-12, 14-17,19, 21,24</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">EP, A, 0133736 (LACLEDE PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS, INC.) 6 March 1985</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Chemical Abstracts, vol. 89, no. 13, 25 September 1978, (Columbus, Ohio, US), J. Delville et al.: "Death and intra-cellular degradation of mycobacterium leprae after exposure in vitro to enzymic free-radical generators", see page 159, abstract 100801t, &amp; Biochem. Soc. Trans. 1978, 6(2), 394-5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">-----</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category <sup>9</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>	X	EP, A, 0307376 (EWOS AKTIEBOLAG) 15 March 1989 see page 2, line 37 - page 3, line 8; examples 5,6,8,10,12,19; claims	1-5,10-12, 14-17,19, 21,24	A	EP, A, 0133736 (LACLEDE PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS, INC.) 6 March 1985		A	Chemical Abstracts, vol. 89, no. 13, 25 September 1978, (Columbus, Ohio, US), J. Delville et al.: "Death and intra-cellular degradation of mycobacterium leprae after exposure in vitro to enzymic free-radical generators", see page 159, abstract 100801t, & Biochem. Soc. Trans. 1978, 6(2), 394-5		-----		
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>																	
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">           Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">6th May 1991</div> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">           Date of Mailing of this International Search Report  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">18 JUN 1991</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">           International Searching Authority  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE</div> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">           Signature of Authorized Officer  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">               T. TAZELAAR           </div> </td> </tr> </table>			Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">6th May 1991</div>	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">18 JUN 1991</div>	International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE</div>	Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">               T. TAZELAAR           </div>											
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EP 9100208

SA 44204

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 04/06/91. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

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